duty as stated in the *Daily Press* at the time, were J. Paunceforte, Esq., Acting Attorney General, F. W. Mitchell, Esq., Post-Master General and C. C. Smith, Esq., Acting Police Magistrate. It is well known that the report of these gentleman was sent in to the Acting Governor some time before the arrival of His Excellency Sir R. MacDonell, but hitherto it has not been made public. The object of the enquiry for which the Commission was appointed is certainly not lost sight of by the Community; more especially by those members of it, who have been staggered by the visit of a bailiff bearing a distress warrant for taxes, either due and payable, or not due and not payable as the case happened to be, augmented to a disproportionate extent by what is denominated "legal interest and the costs incident by Law," issued by the Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the affidavit of a person in the office of the Colonial Treasurer. There are some very interesting questions involved in the object of the enquiry which the public would be glad to have answered. They would like to know how it came about that taxes were levied on tenements not inhabited, during any portion of the period named in the warrants issued, by the person against whom they were taken out. The public ought to be enlightened as to the reason why a public Court of Justice was called on by the government to accept affidavits from the Treasury clerk in respect of such unfounded levies. And it would puzzle most persons to explain how it comes about even now, that suits can be and are preferred by the Government against individuals for taxes stated to be due, wherein Government is in reality a *privileged suitor*. The defendant in such suits never receives notice of the case, excepting (if such may be called *notice*) the advertisements which appears in the Government Gazette addressed to "defaulters." Often has it happened under such a system of collecting taxes, that a suit has progressed to the culminating point of the issue of a warrant of distress for taxes certainly levied, but which have been proved to be not due. No person so situated can be called a "defaulter."

The "squeezes" of the Chinese are and ever have been esteemed bad in policy and worse in practice; but who shall successfully assure the Chinese residents and tax payers in this Colony that the carelessness of which we have spoken did not take its rise in a well understood system of squeeze on the part of the local Government? The result of the Commission of enquiry if made known would dissipate the well grounded alarm which we have good reason to know exists in the minds of our observant and respectable native householders.

(From the Evening Mail.)

The last payment of the Chinese indemnity was brought down from Canton on Monday last by H.M. Gunboat *Opossum*. Five years have thus sufficed to clear off a payment of Sixteen millions of Taels (Tls. 16,000,000) from the Chinese to the British and French Governments.

The change of policy which may possibly result on the Chinese thus finding themselves no longer in the position of debtors to the two most powerful governments of the West, must be carefully watched by our diplomatic representatives. The Imperial government *may* come to the conclusion that the services of foreigners are no longer needed to collect the duties at the open ports. Not that they are likely to do so from any real wish to do away with an institution which they have fully learned to regard with confidence; but there is no doubt that the provincial officers will be driven by the needy hangers on which surround them, and whose incomes have been materially curtailed by the new system, to put forth "feelers" as to the ultimate intentions o the central government. Should they in a moment of weakness shew the faintest sign of giving way on the question, it is more than probable that a considerable amount of pressure will be exerted in the provinces to force that course of action on them. Much more depends than people seem to imagine on the position taken up by the various Governors general, and native Superintendents of Customs. There is little doubt but that the officials in Peking are sincerely desirous of the present foreign service being, at all events for the present, maintained in its integrity. But should men as powerful as the Futai of Shanghae, with whom the authorities dare only temporise, being restrained by actual fear from taking strong measures adverse to any arrangements he insists upon, press the reduction of the customs service, there is no reliance to be placed upon the courage of the Imperial Cabinet. Our strongest hopes lie in the fact of the improbability of any measures of reduction being taken without the British and French Ministers being duly informed of what is going on.

A more cheerful but we fear improbable view of the case is, that finding herself freed from the check on her development imposed by debt, China will commence in real earnest the reforms which her more enlightened statesmen in Peking admit to be absolutely necessary for her existence as a nation. That she will ever accomplish these without foreign aid is however very improbable. But in the event of her determination to follow a line of policy which will give sincere pleasure to all her well-wishers, there is again a source of danger in the pigheaded self sufficiency of some of her more important officials at the ports, who in their self confidence are generally found to be more open to the flatteries and underhand manœuvres of designing men, than others less inclined to trust in their own unaided ideas. It is to be hoped that should the Chinese shew a disposition to avail themselves more extensively than heretofore of the resources of European science, that the representatives of European nations both at Peking and in the provinces will be consulted as to the fitness of those they employ to aid them. A dishonest pretentious employé may at this crisis do more harm to our relations with China, and to the welfare of the country itself, than would be caused by fifty cases of breach of Treaty.

We would however again assert the necessity of the initiative being taken, as regards the future of China, by the representatives of Western nations. The opponents of our past policy may call it "forcing" or "imposing" civilization upon the Chinese, if they choose, and the phrase would perhaps be correct. But universal history justifies us in declaring that in dealing with nationalities there are times when the end justifies the means; and the imposition of civilization by a strong nation upon a weaker one and the temporary disregard of what by some process of reasoning, people call the "rights of man," is undoubtedly one of those cases if we may argue from past events recorded either in sacred or profane history.

We conclude with a quotation from the "Bombay Saturday Review" of October 1865 which expresses in forcible language the doctrine which we have sketched out.

"The doctrine that "might makes right," when stated thus plainly and without qualification, constitutes one of those bold assertions which most Englishmen feel themselves bound to oppose whenever and wherever they hear it enunciated. In spite of the facts of history, and notwithstanding what we constantly see to be taking place around us in nations, tribes, and families, we are still apt to cling to the notion that mankind possesses certain inherent and inalienable natural rights. In the American Declaration of Independence the first article was an assertion of the right of mankind to personal freedom; and this doctrine has with the progress of years taken so firm a hold of our minds that it is now frequently considered to be incontrovertible. No better instance of a "right" than this could perhaps be found and therefore we propose, very briefly, and for the reasons which will be apparent in the sequel, to investigate its origin and its nature.

"It will be generally admitted that in the earliest records of our race, there is scarcely to be discovered a trace of this idea of personal liberty as a right. The chief of a nomade tribe was virtually the absolute lord and master of a certain number of people.

"The Egyptians, we are told, made the children of Isreal to serve with "rigour;" and the children of Israel, on the other hand, when their turn came, thought that they dealt mercifully with their enemies if they only converted them into "bondmen, hewers of wood and drawers of water," because their usual practice was when they took a city, to "smite it with the edge of the sword," and "utterly destroy all the souls that were therein." In the political history of Greece and Rome there was no recognition of the principle of liberty as a right inherent in man, nor in later times do we find a single nation that practically acknowledges it. France keeps Algiers, Nice, and Savoy in the grip of her superior strength, Russia and Germany hold Poland in chains, America herself still adheres to the doctrine of Mónroe, and what England does, we shall point out by and bye. Again, in our domestic relations we practically ignore the right of individual liberty. The husband lords it over the wife, and the parent rules the child. No where in fact, either in the human race or even in any portion of the animal kingdom, can we find a practical acknowledgment of any such natural and inalienable right. The newly born infant has no innate rights. Supposing it to be the heir to a crown its right thereof is not inherent in its own personality. The right has been acquired, perhaps by the virtues, perhaps by the crimes of its ancestors. A child can have no necessarily inherent right to be born free, because it can exercise no control over the conditions of its birth upon which its freedom depends. If it happens to be born free, it is because its parents or ancestors have fought for and won its freedom. The child's right thereto is thus conferred by the parents. It is therefore an hereditary or acquired, but not a natural and personal right. The "right" exists simply because it has been won by "might" and to be perpetuated it must be maintained by might. But there are two kinds of might, or rather might has it origin in two sources, the physical, and the moral. In proportion as mankind has employed its mere instinct and its brute force in the establishment or maintenance of its rights, so has it been savage and uncivilized. Civilisation, on the other hand, is a state of society in which the physical force of mankind is subordinate more or less to the moral. But this does not alter the facts or the tenor of our argument. It is still *might* that gives the *right*—the might of reason and opinion instead of that of brute force.

The time may perhaps arrive when all mankind will be so far civilised as to recognise in an efficient and practical manner the superiority of the moral over the physical might; but in this nineteenth century such a state of things is a mere utopia. Even we, the great English people, who believe ourselves to be in an advanced stage of civilisation, even we do not hesitate to force unwilling Irishmen to obey our laws, and to compel the Chinese and the Japanese to trade with us at the point of the bayonet; to keep Gibraltar by force of arms, and to rule over scores of millions of men belonging to races and religions alien to our own. On the principle of inalienable natural rights this must be very tyrannical and wrong; but if we drop our mawkish sentimentality and boldly acknowledge that we rule, as we do, simply by the right of the stronger, the right which is made by might, and by no other, our position becomes intelligible; and our legislators, if they would think of it, would find their labours lightened by adopting it.

Liberty and equality before the law have been won for us by the courage and determination of our forefathers. These are rights which have descended to us and which we intend to maintain.

SHANGHAE RACES.

First Day, 25th April, 1866.

1.—Chu-ka-za Cup.—Value Tls. 75.—For China Ponies only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at the previous Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 7 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—½ Mile.

Birdlime, . . . 1
Feu-de-joie, . . . 2
North Star, . . . 3

time 1 minute 5 seconds.

Betting.—Even against *Feu de Joié*. 5 to 3 against *Birdlime*.

The heaviness of the course told against *Feu-de-joie*, who however kept close up till nearly the end, when *Birdlime* came away and won by several lengths. Twelve ponies ran. Time 1m. 05s.

2.—Stand Plate.—Value Tls. 200.—For all Horses. Weights: Arabs, 8st. 7 lbs.; Colonials, 10st. 7 lbs.; English 11st.—Winners of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup, 20 lbs. extra,—Winners of a Cup or Plate in Shanghai or Hongkong of the value of £150, 14 lbs. extra; of £100, 5 lbs. extra; of Tls. 100, 2 lbs. extra.—Not accumulative.—N. B. Tls. 450 or $600=£150; Tls. 300 or $400=£100)—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1½ Miles.

Exeter, . . . 1
Sir William, . . . 2
Traveller, . . . 3

time 3 minute 1 second.

Betting.—Even on *Exeter* against *Sir William*.

This, as we predicted, proved to be a match between *Exeter* and *Sir William*. On first passing the Stand, *Malabar* was leading, with *Pathfinder*, *Sir William* and *Exeter* well up. On the opposite side of the course *Sir William* and *Exeter* drew away, and on nearing the corner *Exeter* collared and drew ahead, coming in easily several lengths ahead, *Traveller* a good third. Seven ran. Time 3m. 01s.

3.—Griffin's Plate.—Value Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—¾ Mile.

Taepan, . . . 1
Magician, . . . 2
Oppoponax . . . 3

time 1 minute 50 seconds.

Betting.—3 to 1 against *Carnifex*. 3 to 1 against *Magican*.

Great tailing took place on rounding the corner, the three ponies placed, however, keeping well together. On nearing the Stand, *Taepan* passed *Magician* and won by a length. *Young Leigh*, by dint of untiring efforts on the part of the rider, came in not more than a quarter of a mile behind the others. Time 1m. 49s. to 1m. 50s.

4.—Shanghai Bar Cup.—Value 100 Guineas.—Presented by the Members of the Legal Profession.—For Colonial Horses that have never won in China or Hongkong.—Weight, 3 years and under 8st. 7 lbs.; 4 years 2st. 3 lbs.; 5 years 10st. 6 years and aged 10st. 7 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 15 each.—1¼ Miles.

Ramornie, . . . 1
Havannah, . . . 2
Iron Clad, . . . 3

time 2 minutes 1 second.

Betting.—Even on *Ramornie*. 4 to 1 against *Havannah*.

The start was delayed for a long time, first by *Iron Clad's* restiveness, and afterwards by *Oriflamme* three or four times breaking away. The race throughout was between the two first horses. *Havannah* kept ahead till the opposite side of the course, when *Ramornie* collared, passed him on nearing the corner, and eventually won by two lengths. Six ran. Time 2m. 01s.

5.—Ladies' Purse.—Value Tls.—For all Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Straits and Manilas 3 lbs. extra.—Indians and Arabs 7 lbs. extra.—English 10 lbs. extra.—Three Ponies to start or no race.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Once round.

Busy Bee, . . . 1
Meteor, . . . 2
Mr Jorrocks, . . . 3
Fleur de Lis, . . . 0

Betting.—Even *Fleur de Lis* against *Busy Bee*.

It is almost useless to place the ponies in this race, because it was a foregone thing from the beginning; and no struggle was made. *Busy Bee*, who is simply a small Arab Horse, got a lead of a hundred yards in the first half mile increased it at his pleasure, and came in as he liked. There was some hissing as he passed the Stand, Mr Meller, who was presented with the purse by Miss Hudson, was loudly cheered.

6.—Arab Challenge Cup.—Value 250 Guineas.—For all Arabs.—Weight 8st. 7 lbs.—To be won two years consecutively by a Horse or Horses, the *bona fide* property of the same owner.—Entrance Tls. 20 each.—2 Miles.

Early Purl, . . . 1
Lawyer . . . 2

time 4 minutes 50 seconds.

Betting.—None.

This again was a foregone thing for *Early Purl*, who won as he liked.

7.—Tsatlee Cup.—Value Tls. 300.—For China Ponies only.—Winners in Hongkong or Shanghai, at or since the Shanghai Autumn Meeting 1865, 5 lbs. for each race won.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1 Mile.

Birdlime, . . . 1
Magic . . . 2
Omnia in Omnibus . . . 3

time 2 minutes 16 seconds.

Betting.—3 to 1 *Birdlime* against *Magic*.

This was the closest and in that sense, the most interesting race of the day. The Ponies kept well together until rounding the corner; when three or four began to draw ahead. *Birdlime* won by a short half length, and the third and fourth were divided by little more.—*North China Daily News.*

Second Day, 26th April, 1866.

1.—Malo Plate.—Value Tls. 75. For China Ponies only. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5 each. ¾ Mile.

Fleur de Lis, . . . 1
Promised Land, . . . 2
Flotsam, . . . 3

Betting.—3 to 1 against *Flotsam*. 2 to 1 against *Fleur de Lis*. 8 to 1 against *Promised Land*.

2.—Challenge Cup.—Value 500 Guineas. To be won two years consecutively by a Horse or Horses the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner. For all Horses. Arabs 8st.; Stud Bred 8st. 7lbs.; Colonials, 4 years and under 9st.; 5 years and over 9st. 7lbs.; English, 4 years and under 10st.; 5 years and over 10st. 7lbs. Entrance Tls. 20 each. 2 Miles.

Sir William, . . . 1
Exeter, . . . 2
Pathfinder, . . . 3
Traveller, . . . 4

time 3 minutes 52 seconds.

Betting 4 to 1 on *Exeter* 4 to 1 against *Sir William*.

3.—Yang Tse Cup.—Value Tls. 200. Presented by the "Brokers of Shanghae." Second Pony to receive Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one race at this Meeting 7lbs. extra; two races 10lbs. extra; of three or more races 14lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5 each. 2 Miles.

The Rejected, . . . 1
Delusion, . . . 2
Ringleader, . . . 3

time 4 minutes 48 seconds.

Betting.—100 to 1 against *The Rejected*. 3 to 1 against *Meteor*. 4 to 1 against *Taepan*.

4.—Parsee Cup.—Value Tls. 310. For all Arabs. Weight 9st. Winners in Shanghae or Hongkong of one race 7lbs. extra; of two races 14lbs. extra. Three Horses to start from opposing Stables or no race. Entrance Tls. 10 each. 1¼ Miles.

Early Purl, . . . 1
Lawyer, . . . 2

time 2 minutes 40 seconds.

Betting.—10 to 1 on *Early Purl*. 5 to 1 on *Lawyer* against *Vizier* for places.

4.—Celestial Cup.—Value Tls. 300. For all China Ponies. To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony. Entrance Tls. 10 each, one half of which to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won. Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 50 from the accumulating Fund. Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance. 1½ Miles.

Birdlime, . . . 1
Fleur de Lis, . . . 2

time 3 minutes 31 seconds.

Betting.—*Birdlime* even against *Fleur de Lis*.

6.—Claret Cup.—Value Tls. 100. For all Horses not entered at this Meeting for any other Flat Race. Catch Weights. Entrance Tls. 10 each. Once round.

Rochester, . . . 1
Priam, . . . 2

time 2 minutes 26 seconds.

Betting.—2 to 1 on *Starlight*.

7.—Welter Cup.—Value Tls. 200. For all Horses not entered for the Challenge Cup. Weights: Arabs 9st.; Colonials, 4 years and under 10st. 7lbs.; 5 years 11st.; 6 years and aged 11st. 7lbs.; English, 12st. 7lbs. Entrance Tls. 10 each. Once round.

Stilton (late Laughing Stock), 1
Vesuvius, . . . 0

time 2 minutes 30 seconds.

Betting.—None.

REVIEW.

(From the London and China Express.)

Etudes sur la Chine Contemporaine; by Maurice Irisson. 8vo. Paris.

M. Irisson, the author of this study of China, was private secretary and interpreter to General Montauban during the campaign of 1860; and, having lived for some time amongst the Chinese and speaking their language, his opinion respecting themselves, their government, habits and customs are deserving of attention. The Studies occupy little more than two hundred pages, under the following heads:—Race, Language, Family, Society, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Arts, Science and Politics.

The plan of M. Irisson's work is simple but at the same time philosophical. He says that before studying the Chinese in in their private and public life it appeared to him indispensable to consider their physical, intellectual, and moral constitution, in the organisation which is peculiar to their race and distinguishes it from all others. We must not, he adds, measure the Chinese by the standard of our own cerebral conformation, but with reference to the faculties, more or less harmonious, which together from the Chinese character never losing sight of the strong or the weak points of that character. "One has no right," says M. Irisson, "with justice, to expect more from a race than the legitimate developments which belong to its peculiar organisation." He therefore commences logically with the study of the Chinese as a race, and of their language and intellectual condition, subjects which he treats with the firmness of one well accustomed to anthropological and linguistic studies, and at the same time in very simple and lucid language. The general conclusions which M. Irisson draws respecting the Chinese character are as follows:—"A very marked predominance of the instincts over the sentiments and the intelligence; a predominance of the intellectual faculties, in the mass, over the sentiments, or regulating powers; and the habitual submission of the intelligence to the demands of the instincts without efficient control from the moral sentiments."

M. Irisson's study of the language of the Chinese is peculiarly simple and clear, and like M. Sanislas Julien, he pronounces it very simple and easy of attainment as regards speaking, and not very difficult even to write. He tells his readers not to be frightened at the array of thirty-three thousand characters in the Chinese dictionary, for "two-thirds of these, at least, are entirely obsolete, and of the eight or nine thousand characters indispensable to a man of letters there are scarcely two thousand which can be considered necessary for the ordinary purposes of life."

He gives interesting information, in a concise form, respecting the sepulchral towers, where children are buried, and about which so much has been said and written, concerning the intense filial devotion and respect for ancestry which mark so strongly the Chinese people, their ancestral chambers, and habits respecting the dead; the social distinctions, the condition of the people as regards wealth and enjoyment; the corporations of merchants, and the arrangements amongst all classes for mutual aid.

He is not at all an unfavourable critic of Chinese institutions, but he speaks of the administration of justice in anything but favourable terms. The "nobles of the eight grades," to use his own expression for the official and literary magnates, cannot be brought to justice without the special permission of the Emperor; but the case is very different for the three classes of the people. For all, he says, there is the greatest freedom with respect to accusation, but no one enjoys the liberty of defence for the simple reason that there is no defence, and that there are no defenders—no advocates in China. Of the penal code he says: "It is very severe, and inflicts corporal punishment of every degree. The stick is used upon all occasions, not only alone, but also as the prelude or accompaniment of more serious punishment. But the magistrates are ready to admit extenuating circumstances, and even the executioner is accustomed to diminish the number of strokes of the bamboo ordered by the sentence. Banishment, whether temperary or perpetual, is always accompanied by the bastinado, and is more common than the punishment of death by the sword or by strangulation. But the capital punishment is often applied to offences which we deem too trifling; thus, not only the slave who strikes his master, and the son who assaults his father, mother, grandfather or grandmother, and, which is more terrible still, the son who uses insulting language to his parents and grand parents, are condemned to death. Happily, however, the sentence is more frequently pronounced than carried into execution; so much so that, in that immense country, the executions do not amount to twelve hundred in the year."

When treating of the agriculture of the Chinese M. Irisson condemns without measure, but most rationally, the use of the villanous rice spirits and the interdiction against making wine. In the eyes of a Frenchman, and of most sensible men, a country like China which, M. Irisson says, produces the finest grapes in the world and does not make wine, but consumes course spirits, wittily labelled by our author *Eaux de mort*, has no excuse but that of antiquated laws and makeshift legislation. M. Irisson, like all observant writers about China and the Chinese, dwells upon the great industry and imitative ability of the people and the extraordinary absence of machinery and of all that results from the application of the principles of science to the ordinary wants of life and the increase of commerce; but he admits, with justice, that unless effected in the most gradual manner the industrial system of the West could not be introduced into China without causing great suffering to her immense population. "It is difficult," he says, "to picture to one's self the terrible consequences of a system which would condemn to idleness and misery so many millions of workmen of a race whose instincts and faculties demand constant labour." The excellence of the roads in China call forth M. Irisson's unqualified admiration. He says:—"No country in the world is better provided with great, wide and easy roads than China, and military posts are generally established along them; no country is better supplied in all directions with vast lines of streams, navigable rivers, and canals, all communicating one with the other. In the mountainous districts if you do not find those grand roads eighty or ninety feet wide which are to be found elsewhere, there are ways easy of access for the formation of which enormous rocks have been blasted, hills levelled, and mountains pared away. The people of the country are accustomed to these shelves, winding along the faces of the mountains, and to the bridges thrown daringly from one peak to another. All along the roads the towns and villages are so frequent that nothing can be more easy than the stages. Not only are all these grand roads and ways clearly laid down in maps and itineraries, but they are also supplied with wooden towers erected at intervals of about a mile, and on which the traveller may read the names of the localities as well as the direction and distances of the various roads."

The neglect of the coal deposits of China strikes M. Irisson as one of the grand errors of commerce:—"The captains of our steamers go to a long distance for what almost lies under their hands. They draw a little coal from Japan, but that trade is far from being cultivated as it might be. That they do not go to Fu-ku-yama or Ozaca, where the deposits of coal are inexhaustible, one can understand; first, because of the many difficulties imposed by the Japanese Government, and, secondly, on account of the difficult navigation of the inland sea, especially for heavily laden merchant vessels. Many Japanese vessels, although conducted by able pilots, are lost there, and the only way to avoid the many dangers of these seas is to travel in a steamer of small draught, and that during the day only. At the approach of dusk the native pilot, whom you are compelled to take on board, lets go the anchor, and would not lift it again before daybreak for ten times the amount of his fee. If coal is to be got in Japan why not go to the isle of Sai-kai-do, the port of Nagasaki being very secure and the nearest to China, and a company for obtaining and transporting the coal might easily found there a prosperous business. But why draw this indispensable combustible from Japan, Manila, or even from the Isle of Luçon, when it would be so easy to get it from the interior of China itself! Nowhere is manual labour cheaper than in that country; nowhere could such able workmen be found at such low rates of wages.' The convenience and cost of conveyance by river and canal is nowhere so cheap as in China; and the deposits of coal are abundant. The province of Kiang-si, for instance, is a source of inexhaustible wealth in this respect, and is, moreover, near to the European settlements, so that the transport would not be onerous, and the people of that part of China enter easily into our commercial habits. The strata of coal are also rich and abundant in the provinces of Nan-sou and Sse-tchouen." This is an important subject, and our friends in China will doubtless know whether financial or other questions stand in the way of M. Irisson's suggestions.

The chapter relating to art gives the author the opportunity of exemplifying the deficiency of the faculty of poesy, or ideality, in the Chinese brain; while doing justice to the wonderful ability of that people, who, he says, have all the powers of realization with which the Creator endows the human soul for the use of genius, the talent of imitation, the sense of form in the highest degree, delicate perception of colour facility of execution and talent for construction—all, in fact, that is indispensable for the reproduction of the real, the visible and the tangible. "If they are not artists in an ideal sense, they are as regards plastic reproduction, the artists of the world of realities, the masters of imitation." In the fifth and sixth century of our era, that is to say, twelve hundred years ago or more, painting was very flourishing in China; but in that, as in the manufacture of porcelain and bronzes and the art of enamelling, the Chinese artists and workmen have lost many of their old secrets and much of their former ability.

Speaking of music, M. Irisson gives an instance of unconscious plagiarism of no common kind:—"More than a thousand years before the Thracian bard, the Chinese musician Kouei said to Chün: 'When I strike the harmonious stones of my instrument (*king*) the animals surround me and tremble with delight.'" Who would have thought that the beautiful hyperbole applied to Apollo, like the famous story of Aladin, had its origin in China!

The book contains an interesting chapter on the sciences, or rather the want of science, of the Chinese, and another on the policy of the government and the prospects of the future; but we have already exceeded our limits, and must finish by recommending these useful and interesting studies of the Central Flowery Land and its inhabitants to all who are interested in the subject.

THE DETACHMENT OF THE RIFLES FOR CHINA.

The Companies of the Ceylon Rifles under orders for Hongkong are those known as K, L, M, and N, (two Malay and two Sepoy companies.) The officers connected with these are as follows:—

Captains Meaden, Fielding, and Gash.

Lieutenants Du Jardin, Kerr,—and Pilkington (daily expected from England in the "Isabella" transport.)

Ensigns Calvert, Falkiner, Collins and Forster.

Two officers (Captain Trydell and Lieutenant Pinchard) are at home on sick leave, and will have to join their companies at Hongkong. Lieut-Colonel MacDonald it is expected will command the detachment, and the senior if not both Assistant-Surgeons (Thompson and White) have been warned to be in readiness. — *Colombo Observer.*

The report of Dr. Tonnerre the Health Officer of Calcutta, shows that during the past year he has confiscated 103 casks of salt beef and pork, 4,032 canisters of hermetically sealed provisions, 146 large canisters of corned beef, 500 hams, 6 dozen cheese, 38 dozen jars and bottles of confectionary, 80 casks of bread, 95 maunds onions, 98¾ maunds fish and prawns, 6½ maunds fresh beef, 266 maunds of rice, 136 maunds of wheat, 16 gallons brandy, 1,945 dozen beer and porter, 3,108 gallons beer and porter, 844 dozen wines, and 1.608 gallons wines. The quantity of adulterated food and drink sold to poor Christians and Native baboos in Calcutta is incredible. The above represents but a small part of the evil. The Health Officer is loud in his complaints of "the native gentlemen, who by rank, education, and wealth, ought to be leaders of social reforms, but oppose every sanitary improvement which tends to their own welfare or that of their native fellow citizens." Some of the great European firms of Calcutta not only invited inspection of their goods, but in many instances, voluntarily surrendered them for destruction when pronounced unfit for food or drink. We are glad to see that our sailors are not uncared for. When a grog-shop keeper has been convicted before a Magistrate of having sold deleterious drinks, his license has been invariably forfeited. The new bazaar, to be erected by the Municipality at the corner of Grant Street and Jaun Bazaar, will do much to secure wholesomeness in the food sold to Europeans.—*Friend of India.*

ENTOMBMENT OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

(From the China Express.)

An account (from which the following is abridged) of the placing of the remains of the late Emperor of China in the magnificent tomb prepared to receive them already described in the *London and China Telegraph*, appears in the official *Moniteur* of Paris.

On the 5th of November the young Emperor of China conducted the ashes of his father, who died three years ago, to the tomb prepared for them. Great preparations had been made for the ceremony, and the day was only fixed after "the Minister of Rites and the Bureau of Mathematics had declared it to be propitious." The writer says that in spite of an *invitation* addressed to foreigners "*not* to leave their houses between the fifth and thirteenth of November, when the Son of Heaven would traverse the streets of his capital," he installed himself on the night before the the ceremony in a small shop where perched upon a scaffolding of chairs and tables behind a closed *jalousie*, he quietly awaited

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especially combustible from
a, or even from the Isle of
it would be so easy to get it
for of China itself! Nowhere
our cheaper than in that coun-
could such able workmen be
low rates of wages. The con-
cost of conveyance by river
where so cheap as in China;
its of coal are abundant. The
Kiang-si, for instance, is a
exhaustible wealth in this res-
moreover, near to the Euro-
ents, so that the transport
e onerous, and the people of
hina enter easily into our com-
s. The strata of coal are also
ndant in the provinces of Nan-
tchouen." This is an import-
and our friends in China will
ow whether financial or other
nd in the way of M. Irisson's

r relating to art gives the au-
portunity of exemplifying the
the faculty of poesy, or ideali-
inese brain; while doing jus-
onderful ability of that people,
s, have all the powers of reali-
which the Creator endows the
for the use of genius, the talent
the sense of form in the high-
ghest perception of colour fa-
cution and talent for construc-
fact, that is indispensable for
tion of the real, the visible and
"If they are not artists in
se, they are as regards plastic
, the artists of the world of
masters of imitation." In the
h century of our era, that is to
hundred years ago or more,
very flourishing in China; but
the manufacture of porcelain
and the art of enamelling, the
ists and workmen have lost
r old secrets and much of their
y.
of music, M. Irisson gives an
unconscious plagiarism of no
d:—"More than a thousand
the Thracian bard, the Chinese
ouel said to Chun: 'When I
rmonious stones of my instru-
the animals surround me and
n delight.'" Who would have
the beautiful hyperbole applied
ke the famous story of Aladin,
n in China!
contains an interesting chapter
nces, or rather the want of
he Chinese, and another on the
government and the prospects
; but we have already exceeded
and must finish by recommend-
seful and interesting studies of
Flowery Land and its inhabit-
who are interested in the

ACHMENT OF THE RIFLES
FOR CHINA.

mpanies of the Ceylon Rifles
ers for Hongkong are those
K, L, M, and N, (two Malay and
companies.) The officers con-
these are as follows:—
Meaden, Fielding, and Gash.
ts Du Jardin, Kerr,—and Pil-
ady expected from England in
lia" transport.)
Calvert, Falkiner, Collins and

cers (Captain Trydell and Lieu-
chard) are at home on sick leave,
ave to join their companies at
Lieut-Colonel MacDonald it
will command the detachment,
enior if not both Assistant-Sur-
Thompson and White) have been
o be in readiness. — *Colombo*

port of Dr. Tonnerre the Health
Calcutta, shows that during the
he has confiscated 103 casks of
and pork, 4,032 canisters of her-
sealed provisions, 146 large
of corned beef, 500 hams, 6 dozen
dozen jars and bottles of con-
, 80 casks of bread, 95 maunds
8½ maunds fish and prawns, 6½
resh beef, 266 maunds of rice,
ds of wheat, 16 gallons brandy,
en beer and porter, 3,108 gallons
porter, 844 dozen wines, and 1 608
fines. The quantity of adulter-
and drink sold to poor Christians
re baboos in Calcutta is incredible.
re represents but a small part of
The Health Officer is loud in his
ts of "the native gentlemen, who
education, and wealth, ought to
rs of social reforms, but oppose
itary improvement which tends to
n welfare or that of their native
tizens." Some of the great En-
irms of Calcutta not only invited
n of their goods, but in many
, voluntarily surrendered them for-
on when pronounced unfit for food.
We are glad to see that our
re not uncared for. When a grog-
per has been convicted before a
ate of having sold deleterious drinks,
ise has been invariably forfeited.
w bazaar, to be erected by the
ality at the corner of Grant Street
in Bazaar, will do much to secure
meness in the food sold to Euro-
Friend of India.

MBMENT OF THE LATE EM-
PEROR OF CHINA.

(*From the China Express.*)

ccount (from which the following is
d) of the placing of the remains of
Emperor of China in the magnifi-
nb prepared to receive them already
ed in the *London and China Tele-*
appears in the official *Moniteur* of

he 5th of November the young Em-
f China conducted the ashes of his
who died three years ago, to the
prepared for them. Great prepara-
nd been made for the ceremony, and
y was only fixed after "the Minister
es and the Bureau of Mathematics
declared it to be propitious." The
says that in spite of an *invitation*
sued to foreigners, "*not* to leave their
s between the fifth and thirteenth
vember, when the Son of Heaven
traverse the streets of his capital,"
fulled himself on the night before the
eremony in a small shop where per-
upon a scaffolding of chairs and tables
d a closed *jalousie*, he quietly awaited

the arrival of the Imperial *cortege*. The middle of the road was carefully repaired for the procession, and all circulation therein interdicted. The shops were generally decorated with red scarves over the doors.

At seven in the morning appeared groups of horsemen, followed by long files of vehicles and camels laden with baggage, which continued for several hours almost without interruption. About midday an estafette carrying a lance, of which the pole was covered with tiger skin, passed at full gallop; four others followed at intervals of about three quarters of an hour. When the last of these had passed the police cleared the sides of the streets, and forced the people either to enter the houses or the lateral alleys, of which the entrances were concealed by curtains or mats; the few who tried to evade the order were soon brought to their senses by the lash of a heavy whip, which completed the clearance "as if by enchantment," says the writer—the whip enchantment is a new kind of necromancy!

A fifth messenger appeared. The guards ranged themselves along the sides of the central portion of the road, and a dead silence prevailed everywhere, the guards watching the windows of the houses to see that no one was acting the part of Peeping Tom of Coventry. Presently appeared the first horsemen of the Imperial escort, marching in slow time; the police now seemed petrified into statues; the new arrival were the officers of the palace, dressed in red silk robes embroidered with rosettes in gold; next followed other horsemen leading the eight horses of the Emperor, small Tartar steeds covered with rich yellow housings; then a hundred archers of the Imperial Guard, their bows hanging at their saddle-bows and their quivers full of arrows. A little behind these rode a horseman richly dressed, one of the Imperial Princes who commanded the procession, and who advanced with great dignity in the midst of a numerous staff and military and civil Mandarins in picturesque and varied costumes. Then came the Emperor himself, in a palanquin (sedan-chair, the writer calls it), covered with cloth of gold, and carried by sixteen men dressed in red silk richly embroidered, and wearing caps with white buttons. In spite of the rain, which fell without cessation, the sides of the palaquin were not closed, and this and another fortunate circumstance enabled the writer and his companions to have a good view of the Emperor. The Western Church, the Tong-tang, has its principal facade on the street in question—neither the name of which nor that of the city itself being, in accordance with the curious want of attention to such points so characteristic of French writers, never once mentioned throughout the narration—and over the door is a cross (the church being, we presume, Catholic, though not so stated), and as this ornament is rare in China the young Emperor rose from the cushions on which he had reclined and leaned out of the palaquin to look at the curious decoration; at the same moment there was a slight halt in the march of the *cortege* and Peeping Tom had a capital look at the forbidden fruit. He says that the young Emperor has the figure and appearance of his actual age, namely, ten years—the same as that of the Prince Imperial of France; that his face is regular and handsome, his complexion very white, his eyes black and extremely bright, and his expression "not at all Chinese, very gentle, and, on the whole, rather agreeable." His Majesty was very simply dressed; wore a yellow silk robe with an overcoat of blue cloth and a black velvet cap surmounted by a red silk rosette or button. Prince Kung followed the Emperor in a covered carriage, and after the Prince came a hundred horsemen, including many Mandarins of rank, and lastly several vehicles supposed to contain some of the most precious articles belonging to the Emperor. During the passage of the Imperial palaquin the guards all turned away their faces, as it is not etiquette in China to regard the countenance of majesty.

A report was spread that the two Empresses would also pass along the route, and about five o'clock in the afternoon the shops were suddenly closed, the street cleared again, five estafettes passed at long intervals as in the case of the Emperor's approach, and the horsemen of the escort of the Empresses presently appeared. The escort was similar to that of his Majesty; after the archers of the body guard, the officials and servants of the Palace and a considerable gathering of Mandarins, came the two yellow palanquins, each with its sixteen bearers in red and gold. In the first was the Empress Tzengan, the legitimate wife of the late Emperor; in the second his other wife, Tze-shi, mother of the reigning monarch. Unfortunately, the light began to fade, and Peeping Tom could only catch a glimpse of the Imperial ladies. He says—"The two Princesses appear to be each about thirty years of age; the first was very simply attired, the head uncovered, and the hair dressed *a la mode Chinoise*, while the coifure of the second was *a la Tartare*—not in the sense of cooked eels or other well known *plats*, but with the hair arranged in large *coques*, or bows, decorated with jewels, and presenting a very *recherche* appearance. The two Imperial palanquins were followed by a number of vehicles containing the princesses, and ladies of the Court, but—alas! alas!—the blinds were closed, and the coming shadow of the black mantle of night with the rain completed the eclipse."

FAILURE OF COFFEE CULTIVATION IN PENANG.

The *Penang Gazette* thus reports the failure of the attempt to grow Coffee profitably in that Colony:—

During the last four or five years Coffee planting has had a pretty fair trial in Penang and we are constrained to come to the conclusion that here Coffee culture will not pay, in fact that it is nearly a complete failure. The plants during the first twelve or eighteen months grow well and are strong enough, but as soon as they commence bearing and when the long drought sets in, (which by the way we have had for the last three years), the plants become scraggy, lose their leaves,—partly through drought and partly from the ravages under a shade, the plants stand better and do not appear to suffer much from insects, but the crop is inferior in quantity, and, except near dwelling-houses, the cultivator has a small chance of reaping any harvest whatever. This is not cheering, but it is a fact, and we cannot advocate an extension of Coffee planting in Penang. These remarks apply especially to the plain; the plants on the Great Hill still bear, but their extension seems bounded to the present localities round the Bungalows. In the Province the only Coffee plants that are worth anything are those planted near houses. Some remarks made twenty years ago by Mr Thomson and Colonel Low, both acute observers, fully bear out what we have here written.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

By a dhow just arrived from Muscat, we have received intelligence to so late a date as Friday last. It appears, from all that can be gathered on the spot where the horrible tragedy was perpetrated, that Syed Salim was led to the commission of the dreadful crime of the murder of his father, Syed Thoanee, Sultan of Mucat, by designing people, who told him that, while his father lived, his life was not worth purchase for an hour. Syed Thoanee, who was a hasty man, unfortunately afforded his enemies grounds to work upon; for, enraged at his son's intimacy with his uncle, Syed Thoorkee, whom the Imaum had deposed from the throne of Sahaee, he, in full durbar, violently assailed Syed Salim, and threatened to decapitate him in the event of his continuing any longer on a friendly footing with the hated Syed Thoorkee. Syed Salim defended himself at the moment as well as he could, and promised to obey his father's commands implicitly. He, however, did not lose time in finding his way to his uncle for sympathy and advice; and it is believed that Syed Thoorkee and a few of his confidential friends contrived to lead the prince to believe that his only chance of life was the destruction of his father. Concealing a loaded pistol in his garment, he proceeded to the royal divan, where a durbar was being held, and, approaching his father, shot him through the breast, and, with the rapidity of lightning, drew and drove his crease into the heart of the wounded monarch. There and then he proclaimed himself king, and declared his intention of restoring his uncle, Syed Thoorkee, to the throne of Saharee. He ordered the suspension of all vexatious dues in his dominions; promised all the chieftains whom his father had deprived of their provinces that he would reinstate them; and finally avowed in the most solemn terms that he would deal kindly with his Arab subjects. These promises, as may well be imagined, produced the desired effect, and Syed Salim found no obstacle to stepping into his father's shoes. The country, however, seems unsettled. The Arabs are arming themselves; and if there be no civil war, apprehensions are entertained that there will be much rioting and freebooting.—*Our Paper.*

A soldier in India writes on the *Army and Navy Gazette* his ideas of the reason why time-expired men are now leaving India in "such vast numbers," when a few years ago they seemed so desirous to remain in the country. The reasons given are the closing of regimental canteens, except at meal times; the detention of men whose term of service expires at the close of the cold weather all through the hot season; and the scanty balance of the soldier's pay after the monthly deduction. The writer says—"to be sure libraries are provided for his use, whither he can repair to read the publications and the papers, or amuse himself with innocent games of chance, but as journals arrive but once a fortnight a man does not care to read them over and over again; and as the sources of amusement to be derived from games are limited, his chances, amongst so many men, of securing one are very doubtful." It is of importance to know what soldiers really think on the question of Indian service, which is at the root of our success or non-success in recruiting. But this writer overlooks the fact that Indian service is more popular than it used to be if we may judge from the increasing numbers who volunteer. He allows too that evils attend unrestrained access to the bar of the canteen in this country; "indeed, the hospital records bear testimony of more admissions, directly and indirectly, from excessive drinking, while the defaulter books give evidence of the consequences of drunkenness."

Of books occupied with China and the East we must note the appearance of the Rev. Justus Doolittle's *Social Life of the Chinese*, published in the United States, but which may be had from Messrs Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, the London agents. The writer will be well known, either personally or by reputation, to a large number of our readers, as "fourteen years member of the Fuhchau Mission of the American Board." The greater portion of the two volumes has already appeared in the columns of the *China Mail* of Hongkong, in the form of letters; and all who made their acquaintance in that shape will be glad to receive them in a collected series, enhanced in value by more than 150 illustrations.—A second volume has appeared of *Oriental Races, Tribes Visitors, and Residents of Bombay*—a series of photographs, with letter-press descriptions, making a very handsome book. —*China Express.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, *April 17th*, 1866.

The undersigned has to notify for the information of the under-mentioned claimants for losses incurred through the Capture of the Steamer *Queen* by the Chinese on the 23rd February 1857, that he has received instructions from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to pay the amounts awarded to them by Her Majesty's Government on account thereof, on their presenting a receipt in the form annexed. Particulars of the awards will be given on personal application at Her Majesty's Consular Office at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

Schedule A. List of Claimants.—
No. 148, Messrs P. F. Cama & Co.
" 149, Ameesoodin Jafferbhoy.
" 150, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
" 151, Aladinbhoy Habibhoy.
" 152, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.
" 153, Vully Mahomed.
" 154, Kessowjee Sewjee.

Schedule *B*, Form of Receipt.

I (or we) acknowledge to have received from D. B. Robertson, Esquire, C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton, the sum of——Dollars and——cents, being ——Dollars awarded by Her Majesty's Government for loss of Cargo sustained by the capture of the Steamer *Queen* by the Chinese on the 23rd February, 1857, and ——Dollars and——cents being interest upon the same at the rate of Four per cent per annum from the said 23rd day of February 1857 to the 23rd day of February 1866, and I (or we) also hereby acknowledge to have accepted the same as a settlement in full of such claim, and I (or we) relinquish all further claims on Her Britannic Majesty's Government in receipt thereof.

(Signature of Claimant).

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, (BACK OF THE CLUB):—

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

EVERY DAY.

PRICE—$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING,—First insertion, Ten lines and under $1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

ONCE-A-WEEK.

(OF THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE,—$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.
ADVERTISING,—First insertion, Five lines, $1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

(THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH.)

PRICE,—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, $8; to Non-subscribers $12. Single Copies, 50 cents.
ADVERTISING,—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICES OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

Fancy Advertisements inserted if required at slightly increased charges.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. $1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents or the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

☞ Repetitions half-price.

☞ Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1855.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*RANGOON*," Captain McCULLOCH, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo*, will leave this for the above Places on SUNDAY, *the 13th May*, at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 11th Instant SPECIE until Noon on the 12th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 11th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

*** *Shippers of Cargo on the Company's* BLACK *Bills of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.*

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, . . . 1 Box Baggage.
From Marseilles,—
A. & C., 1372, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.
From Southampton,—
4 S.S.N (in heart), 1111/60, 1 pkg. Samples.
From Yokohama,—
C. J. B., . . . 2 Boxes Curios.
From Bombay,—
V. B., 79/80, . . . 2 Boxes Velvets.
F. P., Macao, . . . 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, April 30, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Steamers at their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other Cargo or shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*ADEN*," will leave for the above Places shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1866.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of $5,000 each.

Managing Committee.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co)
JOHN W. McLELLAN, Esq., (Manager, Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co)

General Agents.

Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Fuhchau, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Shanghae, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard and Co.
At Kiukiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard and Co.
At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY and Co.
At Tientsin, Messrs FERGUSSON & Co.
At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard and Co.
At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co.
At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUSTEAD & Co.
At Manila, Messrs RUSSELL and STURGIS.
At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs NIEBUHR & Co.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established.

Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at *Hongkong* for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against *FIRE*, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDIZE in the same

DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept RISK on behalf of this Office, by First-class Steamers

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR CHARLES MAKINTOSH has been appointed Agent to this Company in Hongkong, and will take charge of the affairs of the Company on and after the First of February, 1866.

Messrs GILMAN & Co. will cease to act as Agents, for the Company on the 31st January.

The Company's offices are temporarily at Messrs GILMAN & Co.'s, but will shortly be Removed, to their own Premises, in D'Aguilar Street, next door to MR DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghae, January 16, 1866.

Consulting Committee in Hongkong.

H. B. Gibb, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
William Lemann, Esq., (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
Francis Parry, Esq., (Messrs Birley & Co.)

中國北方保險公司
啟者本公司之代辦人在香港地方自一千八百六十六年二月一號起以後所有本公司之事宜皆其辦理 本公司之事 本公司之辦事房於英三月一號已遷往自已之行在德記拉街末士德忌利士隔壁 上海一千八百六十六年正月十六日奉統理人命麥堅多士啟 在香港委托商議八係機文利公司之末士央利文刼公司之末士刼及犇厘之公司佛蘭西士巴厘

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm which now consists of RICHARD JAMES GILMAN, CHALES AUGUSTUS WILD, HENRY BEVERLEY LEMANN, WILLIAM LEMANN, EDMUND HENRY LAVERS and HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY.

GILMAN & Co.

China, May 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr EDWARD ANDREWS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that the Interest and Responsibility of the late JAMES KEMP, in the Firm ceased on the 31st December last. All Persons indebted to the Firm on 31st December last, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to the present Proprietor without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor of the late JAMES KEMP.

Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co, as heretofore.

MR N. B. DENNYS, will continue the Editorial and general management of our business and sign our Firm per procuration.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR GUSTAVE PILLIET is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

ED. RENARD & Co.

Saigon, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of "G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.

Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorized to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and MR ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and MR JAMES PENDER DUCKANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound sterling in NEW YORK, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail Office,"
12th May, 1864.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Marseilles.—
L. B. (in diamond), . . 1 Case Books.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glassware
Pascole Pustovethy, . 1 do. Preserves
M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.
From Bombay.—
N/M, . . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 18, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

CONFECTIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY
J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.)
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Successors to G. MOORE & Co.,
MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.
Established 1750.
LONDON BANKERS—Messrs ROBARTS & Co.

INDENTS and Consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage.

Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods. Orders made payable by London Houses or by consignments.

May, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
of every description
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES
for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
Wholesale only.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITON.
(*Established* 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS.

Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London,
PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED AIR CHAMBER HAT.
Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1865.
Contractors for HELMETS to the London Police Force.

ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully tipped.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First class Manufactures are obtainable from every Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS
PEPSINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine, and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.

Manufactured by
T. MORSON AND SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.
And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,)
MORSON'S KRŒSOTE,
and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.
*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS
(BEST QUALITY ONLY).

F. BRABY & Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS and MERCHANTS,
Roofs supplied with or without Framework,
BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,
PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC,
IRON TANKS,
Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other Galvanized Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

FREDERICK BRABY & Co., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.